After having fully considered this, he comes, however, to the conclusion that there is no more chance. Next he proposes to establish relays of trustworthy men for the conveyance of intelligence, and a system of espionage as to the intentions of the Wittemberg Ministry, and the movements of the iroops. This letter never reached its address, for when it was written the "Regency" had already passed entirely into the "foreign department," viz., Switzerland; and while poor Mr. Roesler troubled his head about the intentions of the formidable Ministry of a sixth-rate kingdom, a hundred thousand Prussian, Bavarian and Hessian soldiers had already astilled the whole affair in the last battle under the walls of Rastadt.

Thus vanished the German Parliament, and withit the

Ravarian and Hessian soldiers had already astiled the whole affair in the last battle under the walls of Rastadt.

Thus venished the German Parliament, and withit the first and the last creation of the revolution. Its convocation had been the first evidence that there actually had been a revolution in January; and it existed as long as this, the first modern German revolution, was not yet brought to a close. Chosen under the influence of the capitalist class, by a diamembered, scattered, rural population, for the most part only awaking from the dumbness of feudalism, this Parliament served to bring in one body upon the political arene, all the great popular names of 1820-1848, and then to utterly ruin them. All the celebrities of the middle-class Liberalism were here collected; the Bourgeoisie expected wonders; it earned shame for itself and for its representatives. The industrial and commercial capitalist class were more severely deteated in Germany than in any other country; they were first worsted, broken, expelled from office in every individual State of Germany, and then put to rout, disgraced and hooted in the Central German Parliament. Political Liberalism, the rule of the Bourgeoisie, be it under a monnrehical or republican form of government, is forever impossible in Germany.

In the latter period of its existence, the German Parliament served to diagrace forever this section which had ever since March, 1-48, healed the official opposition, the Democrats representing the integer to of the small trading, and partially of the farming class. That class was, in May taid June, 1249, given a chance to show its means of forming a stable government in Germany. We have seen how it failed; not so much by adverse circumstances as by the actual and continual cowardice in sit trying movements that had occurred since the outbreak at the revolution; by showing in politics the same short-sighted, purillaminous, wavering spirit, which is characteristic of its commercial operations. In May, 1849, it had, by this course,

ENGLAND.

The Gunno Question.

In the letter addressed to Mr. JEWETT on the Met of August, in which Mr. WEBSTER condemns the dition, he asserts that the Government had been misled by certain statements contained in a former let tor of Mr. JEWETT's of the 2d of June. The American Secretary of State could hardly have resorted to a more flimsy and unworthy excuse. It was his business and and his duty, not only not to have been misled by the statements of an unscrupulous adventurer, who proposed to attack the dominions of a foreign power, but to have set him right where he was in error, and to have rigorously withheld the approval of the Government from such proceedings. Nor can Mr. Wrastra have been ignorant, even at that time, of the real state of the case. We have no doubt the Peruvian Legation in Washington had not been idle, and we know that in London the follest information was published as early sea Arril and May.

London the fullest information was present appeared in April and May.

A protest of the Peruvian Government appeared in The London Gancia, and all the English journals on the Plet of April, and the official papers, to which Mr. Winstein makes an express allusion, were soon alterward presented to the British Parliament. It is therefore impossible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the possible for Mr. Wensten to plead total ignorance of the plead total ignoran subject at the time he wrote his note of the 5th of June in which he told Mr. Jewerr that "it may be considered in which he told Mr. Jewerr that "it may be considered. in which he told Mr. Jewerr that "it may be considered "the duty of this Government to protect critizens of the "United States who may visit the Lobos Islands for the "purpose of obtaining gusno," and added that a vessel of war would be sent there for that purpose. It was in consequence of this formal intimation that, about six weeks afterward, on or about the 20th of July, a score of American versals cleared for Lobos, armed, and not unprepared to meet and surmount resistance. No attempt was made to interfere with their equipment, or to convey to their owners any knowledge of the altered views of the Government.

their coners any absorbed to the authorities in the United States, but with a direct official statement that they were to be pretected in their enterprise, though it now turns out that no instructions whatever on the subject had been forwarded to the American Commodore. Another them they are their departure, and mouth was allowed to elspse after their departure, and nearly three months from the date of Mr. Weissten's first communication, the vessels being already far on their way round Cape Horn, when a totally opposite line of policy is adopted, and Mr. Weissten's pathetically complains that the Government of the United States had been misled by an artial skipper on the 2d of June. In the meantime the Peruvians have taken up vessels, enlisted reamen, and prepared for all confugencies. The United States Commodore having received no orders to support his countrymen in their piratical attempt, they will only arrive to find they have been dispatched on a wild goose chace, and Mr. Weissten will inevitably be held responsible for the loss of capital invested in the expedition. mouth was allowed to elapse after their departure, and

Ou the whole, then, we cannot recall another example On the whole, then, we cannot recall snother example in which a Minister has been more severely, yet more justly, punished by loss of reputstion, for an attempt to exade the strict provisions of publicitian. His note to Mr. Osta was regarded when it speared as a miserably feeble sitempt to defend an untenable position; and it now turns out that on the very day he wrote it he adopted the centrary view, and withdrew the protection of the American naval forces from the very persons who had engaged in this illicit trade on the faith of his assurances. We know not whether this tortuous and inconsistent conduct was the result of a merbid desire to win pepular suffrages for the Presidency of the Union; but, if so, never was a scheme more fatal to the reputation and the interests of its author.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS. We read in the Débais—"Accounts have been received from Tahiti to the 24th June; they mention the arrival of the squadron under the commend of Capt. Page, and his installation as Governor at Pspeit. The Moscile, with the three political prisoners of Lyons, Mesicure Gerv, One and Longerarino, arrived at Nouka-Hiva on the 2d. Capt. Page found at Tailo-Hat in Nouka-Hiva on the 2d. Capt. Page found at Tailo-Hat in Nouka-Hiva, the remnants of the establishment which had been founded there some years since by the French, but which had been abandoned for the last three years. Everything will, therefore, have to be done for the account of the above transported, men and their femilies. It will be necessary to construct a house for each of them, and to secure the proper a urveillance over them. During their voyage the convicts kept much sloof from each other, but on one or two eccasions their quarrels readered the interference of the Captain of the Moselle necessary; the ramsinder of the time they scarcely exchanged a word, and it is probable that the same coolness will continue when they have taken possession of their houses on shore. The country is fine, and the soil admirably rich; the bay forms almost a circle surrounded by high mountains, but which, however, are not inaccessible, as has been long supposed. Captain Page, on arriving at Papetit, received the direction of adults from the hands of Commandant Bonard, who has returned to France by the Thisbe. At the moment when the hands of Commandant Bonard, who has returned to France by the Thisbe. At the moment when the hands of Commandant Bonard, who has returned to France by the Thisbe. At the moment when the Raropean style; her husband and all her family were present. The Governor handed her a letter from the Papers of the recidence of Queen Pomaré. Her Majesty received him his a foreign Cunsuls, tho civil and military effects, &c. On the same day, the new Governor weal to the recidence of Queen Pomaré. Her husband. The Queen understands both French sad Engligh, but We read in the Debats-"Accounts have been husiand. The Queen was dressed in a binase of brack satis, embreidered with colored silk; she had a rice straw befored related to the strange appearance of the dress and the bonnet. The King is a tail muscular min of ecloped strength; he had a cost of blue velvet, embreidered with gold; white costineers trousers, with gold bands; a very handsome sabre, white gloves, and red slippers; and he had on his heal an enormous drum-unious cap, surmounted by a feather, which rivaled is height the cocos-nut trees around the house. The persons who accompanied the Queen were far from being so well dressed. Many of them only were a garment indispensable for decency's sake. The Queen has a despiter shout sixteen years of age, who is pretty and intelligent."

SUMMER RAMBLES

Interior of Illinois. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribun

CLEVELAND, Friday, Oct. 15, 1852. No visitor to St. Louis should neglect to call at Easterly's Daguerreotype Rooms, in Frontst., corner of Olive, to look at his gallery of views in the city and region surrounding. These of the levee, with a variety of others, might be called historical, so faithful is the delineation of scenes peculiar and highly illustrative. A bona fide streak of lightning, caught in some happy moment of a storm, will not pass

unnoticed. The want of punctuality in the starting and arrival of the boats, many travelers have had occasion to remark. It is common to advertise an intended departure several hours and even days in advance of the real time, and passengers who have gone on board with the expectation of being off directly, often have to wait till their patience is exhaurted. "How roon does the boat leave?" asked one, in a herry, of a captain of a steamer going to New-Orleans. "In five minutes," was the brisk reply. "I am sorry for that," rejoined the other, "as I hoped to take passege with you; I cannot go before to morrow." "All right," said the official, "we shall not get off till the day after." Such little incidents are of daily occurrence. Even the packets which ply every day up and down the river often vary some hours from their appointed time. In view of this custom it was a thunder-stroke to find the new steambost Cornelia, in which our party expected to go up the river, had started just one misute before her time, carrying off our luggage, previously sent on board. Tho telegraph, the usual resort in such cases, conveyed directions to Mr. Bliss, the prompt and efficient preprietor of the Franklin House in Alton, who forthwith secured and preserved it. The swift and beautiful Altona brought us up in the evening, in com-pany with a bridal party, and all found a cheerful wel-

efficient proprietor of the Frankin house in Ankon, who forthwith secured and preserved it. The swift and beautiful Altona brought us up in the evening, in company with a bridal party, and all found a cheerful welcome and a brilliant reception in Alton, at the Franklin. With the increase of husiness consequent on the completion of the railway to the interior of the State, this popular botel will probably be enlarged with new buildings for the accommodation of the funerous guests every day brings to it; the buterprising proprietor makes the most like all provision for their confort, sparing no effort to please, and will be held infriendly renombrance by all who have had experience of his attention and courtery. A new impetus has already been given to husiness in this town, which seems destined to be one of the most prespersus on the Mississippi.

The cars it? Springfield leave Alton at eleven in the morning, giving time for the arrival of the boar from St. Louis. This new railroads in excellent order, and provided with elegant and commodious cars. We had little more than an hour's travel before the train stopped at Shipman, where we had expect to find the germ of a village, but we looked in vain for any inhabited dwelling. In three minutes the cars had rolled away in thunder, leaving us—two ladies and a child—beside our pile of laggage, on the wide, waste prairis—an unfusiahed tankhouse on one side, an empty building, intended for a store, on the other. Seging an old man at work not far off, I went to rek information; but he was deaf as the post he was planting. My companion had better luck with a farmer who chanced to pass within sight, and who, as econ as he learned our pilet, went to "geer up"—dering to take us in his farm wagon wherever we would. This was to the house of a friend—Captain G—a mile distant; and we were soon set down at his gate, our courteous farmer, with true Western kindiness, refusing to accept any reward for his troubla. The revelor in the Western kindiness of a carriage for seventy miles

country people to the place, and at every meal both strategem and arree were necessary to guard the quiet increes of the house from the ruch of a tumultuous crowd, every man of which scrambled in and devoured crowd, every man of which scrambled in and devoured what was before him, as if life, with all its blessings, depended on its disputching the repost in two minutes and three quarters. There is a stage running from Springheld to Pocure, but the necessity of night fraveling, and the horrible state of the roads, usually determines wise travelers to take the morning train westward to Naples, and meet the boats ascending the Illinois River. This resire ad passes, like the other, through a continuous extens of praisite, varied now and then by sarrip of timber, with its running stream. I must own that I want of with its running stream. I must own that I weary of prairiedom; these vest undulating plains look beautiful when driving rapidly over them, or when alternated with forest; but there is something depressing in an un-varied succession of the same monotonous features of scenery, and I long already for the exhibitarting aspect of weeded hills and streams, of mountain, lake and river.

varied succession of the same monotonous features of scenery, and I long already for the exhibitating aspect of wee ded hills and streems, of mountsity, hake and river.

Jacksonville, a flourishing town upon this route, is noted for its Female Seminary and College. It is about half as large as Springfield, and is a very pretty place. Passing co, we found less uncultivated prairie, and considerable tracts of marsh land. Neples, fitteen miles from Jacksonville, is a small place lying on the Illinois River, showing a number of scattered, dirty houses, locking dreasy enough in the gray, rainy atmosphere, and the waste of dark deep mud in which they stand; it might pass, in truth, for the capital of the uninhabitable globs! The river view, nevertheless, is a fine one, with its wooded shores and Islands. The almost desert solutude of the hotel contrasted oddly enough with the reene of the previous day: we could get sight of neither landlord or servants, and, while waiting for the boat, the hours passed wearily. When evening came, with no nearer prespects of relief, we halled the first appearance of a women, who appeared to be the landlory, and asked to be shown to sleeping appartments. She led the way to one very scantily furnished, with a single chair and narrow bed, and when it was objected, that two ladies could not well occupy such premises together, she replied, with much fartness, that she had never head ruch fastificusness, asking my companion if she did not feel offended by my unwillingness to share a bed with her? My audactity was followed up by a timid request for water; whereat the woman thrust her hand into the pitcher, and having ascertained that there was nearly a pint (enough for any two reasonable personal, the dated a fierce look at me, as much as to any. Dare you jest with me? which utterly deprived me of correge to remaine a suggestion that another towel might be desirable. A request for cless sheets would in all scale, the dated a herce look at me, as much as to asy, "Dare you jest with me?" which utterly deprived me of courage to renaire a suggestion that another towel might be desirable. A request for clean sheets would in all likelihood have been followed by a buffer; the more prudent course, therefore, was to submit quietly. The night passed in realiess expectation of the steambost bell; and as the gray dawn was breaking, its welcome scand broke on the humid air. followed by a vigorous knock at the door, and the smouncement that the heat was ready at the what! It was with gladdened hearts that we found ourselves on board the "Summit," and plenghing our way up the river at the moderate rate necessary at the pre-cut low stage of water. There were not many passengers, and our quarters were ample, the river, moreover afterding a plential cupply of water, which was left in barrels on the quard in the stern. Wa could not wish for more civil, obliging and attentive officers on bered about than the captain and clerk of the "Sunrait," and no offort was spared by them to contribute to the comfort of their passengers. The many cape dithey, existent and cheapest route from St. Levis to Chiergo is by these packets up the Illinois River. At a nordmary stage of water the trip is made in two do yet least when the captain the top the confort of their passengers. The stage of the trip is content to the confort of their passengers. The many of the value of the rule of the confort of their passengers. The many of the value of the confort of their passengers and in a two works the completion of the rule ad between Chierge and La Salle will still further expedite the community of the value of the community of the value of the community of the value of the value of the community of the value of the value of the community of the value of the value

The store of the illusts are generally flat and covered with woods, frequently tall and luxurism as the ork groves of Michigan. The steep banks, seem or eight feet above the present level of the waters, show their is not course. The site of Bestdstown is flat; the town of Pekin eccupies ground much higher, and cannot be seen to say intage from the river. A large brick hotel, connected by a tower like observatory, is invitingly eccupiated, and we longed to obtain the view that must be commanded from such a high; but the rain forbade (1) attempt to walk up the banks to the building.

Peculie is a large and hands me town, with about seven

Pecris is a large and handsome town, with about seven thous and inhabitants, and seems to be a place of active the test and interies, and recent to be a place of active business, its situation giving it every advantage for growth and prorecity. The ground ascends in a gentle slepe from the river to a considerable elevation, the town lying on the slope and crowning the hight. The Hilincia here expends into a lake seventeen miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile and a half wide. The locks are bolder, and in some places precipitors.

One point, where a massive range of rock rises from the stree m as it takes a bend, is very roansatic; a stationary light here warns night voyagers of peril. The scenery becomes more varied as we proceed; hills are seen in becomes more varied as we proceed; hills are seen in the distance, and shadowy groves of stately trees, beginning to put on the gorgeous livery of autumn, are a feast for the lower of Nature's bessuty.

The town of Peru is situated on the top of a bluf, reached by a steep escent from the river. It extends to La Salle, a mile or so distant, which also occupies an elevated site. The mud was formidable, but we suggested in gaining the hight, which commands an extensive view of the river, marshland, and surrounding country, before going on board the packet-boat, which we were to exchange at Chicago for the birurious cars of the Michigan and Central Rairoad. A night ride over this, the errical Raiway we ever traversed, is not formidable in view of the preparations made for the comfort of travelers, and the moderated speed, sufficient, however, to bring us to Detroit within twelve hours. The systematic arrangement with respect to buggage, and the order and quiet prevailing in the depot upon starting or arrivel, I have never seen equaled.

We found the climate of the lakes rather bracing after the set themperature of Scuthern Illinois. Yet emigration northward is still rife. Only yesterday an acquaintance set off to locate land in Manesota; and it is with a feeling of eavy that we hear of the rivers of the Territory being new in navigable order, affording opportunities of excursions impossible to us in the heats of August.

Some residents of St. Faul, whom we met at St. Louis, expressed the opinion that the descriptive letters which have expected in The New York Tribune will induce than the balf has not been told them. How could it be in so brief a sojourn! For the information of those who have scheided it, I would add, that the best, most comfortable and most expeditions route from New York is by t

MINNESOTA.

Trip from La Point to Still Water, vin Lake Superior, Brule, and St. Croix Rivers.

In this, I had thought to complete my rough typographical sketch of the Territory of Minnesota, but there will remain unnoticed the flourishing Settlement at Pembend, which borders on, and takes in part of Lord Selkirk's Comunity, a very interesting and prosperous people indeed. In Letter No. 1, I gave a brief digest of facts concerning the Traverse des Sieux country, at present the great central attraction for foreign emigrants, and one of the most lovely countries in the world, where rich rolling prairies alternate with ridges of heavy timber, and through which navigable streams wind their way for hundreds of miles. ready to bear off the rich agricultural treasures to a ready Southern market. In Letter No. 2, I hastily ketched the Country from Lake Superior to St. Paul on the Mississippi, speke of the Mineral indications, vast forests of Pine, and ferms as weapproach St. Anthony : and now I will glance at a long strip of country, through which, as yet, but few travelers have found their way.

It was a beautiful bright afternoon in August, that with two hired half-breed voyageurs, in a birch canoe, provisioned for 18 days, we left La Point and struck out into the clear, smooth, deep waters of Lake Superior. The constscenery, that from Saut St. Marie to this point, had been very dull and monotonous, now suddenly changed, reaching through all the degrees of beauty, from gentle slopes, rolling hills, to widely romantic, broken mountains. It is here that the Porcupine Mountains set in toward the shore, and in places come out so boldly, as if in the act of crossing the lake, but were suddenly split down vertically, forming a mural escarpment, perpendicular from the water's edge, hundreds of feet high, as smooth and solid as the masonary of . vast fortress. The strain are of the old Red Sandstone. of a fine compact texture, and never in the world can quarries of handsomer stone be found than those there. blocks from 10 to 15 feet long, the outer surface smooth as pressed brick, lay disjointed ready for shipment.

Many of these boid mountain masses project over the water from 15 to 20 feet, supported at the outer edge by perfectly formed columns, worn so by long action of the waves. These columns are of very curious workmanship indeed. We saw under many of these rocky srches, li e majestic gate ways, and examined more than a dozen column of various diameters and hights, but all appearing as if drawn after more well propor-

tioned architectural design.

The journey now before us was about 350 miles, 90 of which ley along this coast, up to the mouth of Brulé
River. Fortunately for the vorageure at this season,
there is scarcely the shadow of a night upon the lake.
At 10 o'clock we could still read distinctly, and at 12 there
were soft or inner pencillings upon the western horizon,
of that gorgeous twilight which makes the summer
evenings here so perfectly enchanting. I have seen or that gorgeous twinght which makes the summer evenings here so perfectly enchanting. I have seen night here so transcendently beautiful, with its bright state and silvery moon; its atmosphere so transparent, that the arch of Heaven looked more serene and heavenly, more like the abods of rejiritual beings; and the clear blue ether more like the drapery that garnish a poetic or insignary, than a real world. As we gladed slong in the tidless of the midd, poetic or insigniary, than a real world. As we glided slong in the stollness of the night, our cance moving so inglity or note to ruffle the polished surface, the scenic picture was allt at the most enthusiastic novelist could desire. On one side, come miles distant, lay a long string of conical islands, covered thickly with green forest trees, and on the main shore at an equal distance, wrapped in shidowy gloem, lay green alopes, or in sullen grandeur, hung bold peaks and cliffs of mountains. Not a sound was beard, except for a time the stunning noise of a cataract that come leaping from the top of the hights, dashing down from rock to rock, its bright spray dancing upon the mixen beams and enveloping the dwarfed places in an eternal sheet of mist. We had left far behind us all traces of civilization, and were traversing a suot as trens sheet of met. We had left far behind us all traces of civilization, and were traversing a spot as primitive in its features, as when the "stars sung together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy" at the new creation. The scenery is grand at all times, but in the stillness of night, lighted up by a Lake Superior moon, magnificently picturesque beyond description.

stillness of night, lighted up by a Lake Superior moon, magnificently picturesque beyond description.

It was a dangerous though fortunate gale, on the second day, that carried us about ten miles an hour for eight hours, to the mouth of the river we designed to secend. We reached the delte, forced by sand and driinwood, at dusk and encamped. The next morning the cance was well pitched, the freight uniformly disposed slong the bottom; my place being on a pile of costs and blankets amid-ships, when old Chason and assistant took their position, denuded of all ciothing, except their breach-cloth and their shirt; force and ait. The firtile is a narrow, wild, roaring, rocky stream, Locking up from the mouth, it comes rushing down a woody mountainous gorge, lesping over huge trap and grante bowiders, apparently defying; all forms of navigation. This tunnitations, which go current we ascended 100 miles, averaging 23 miles per day, in a light bark-cance, 27 feet long, by five nud-ships, tapering sharp at the ends, turning up like a Chinese junk, freighted with about 1,200 pounds. The boat is set up the rapids by poles, and where the rocky walls encroach upon the held of the river, crowding a into a narrow channel, and this further interrupted by reefs and bowlders, the parage is attended with great difficulty and danger. The loation are naked, that should they miss a stroke with the pole, like a flash they dart into the stream, holding firmly the cance, towing it to shoal water, otherwise it would be dashed lastautly to pieces by the force of the current sgalist the rock. No one who has not traveled with these fellows can form any idea of their expertness it managing a host among the rapids. It is be time to speak of the mode and danger of ascending this stream, as a number of romantic persons have signified a determination to make the trip next summer, and should they find to get good, experienced voyageurs, they will stand a fair chance of being left in the wilderness at me hundreds of miles from any white serlement, they will stand a lair chance of being left in the wilder-ness se me hundreds of miles from any white set lement, with the pleasing prospect of a long groping through one of the most impenetrable forests in the world. Men who have been in the service of the American Fur Com-pary, under tard the streams and rapids the best.

pary, under tard the streams and rapids the best. The country reaching south from the Lake 100 miles is rough, therites, covered with pines, edins, tannance, colars, &c. The rocks, of igneous origin, which form the mixers! region in Michigan, extend across Wisconsin, and reach Minnesota, by what appears a singular dislocation, throwing them nearly 500 miles south. Coppet is found on the Brule in Wisconsin, and when I reached the Fells of St. Croix, specimens were exhibited, or ming from the trap range which here makes its highestics. Spreammer

The Brulé in olden times was great trapping gro The Brule in olden times was great trapping ground. We saw the remains of large beaver dame, and well-beaten jaths, which the trappers call portages. They are across long sharp points, where the river makes a moden bend. It was through this streem that the mercus trapping posts on the St. Croix and tributaries, the St. Feter and other tributaries of the Upper Mackey by, were supplied from the large fur company jost at La Point. There are now no longer beaver or otter found here; but rate are numerous, and some Matin.

deatin.

After presing the ridge of highlands, on the third day After presing the ridge of highlands, on the third day the exently is level, marshy, and numerous lakes are found evered with ducks, and alive with spechled treat, of a good size and delicious flavor. There are reversil had portages, in places where the rapids are too dengerous; and when, on the fourth evening, we reached Le Grand Portage, at the head of the Brulk, we halled it with feelings of joyful delight. This was the jorting exercise the ridge which divides the south from the neutring streams—from the Brulk to the head waters of the St. Croxx. From toilsoms up-hill have noticed in several of our Western villages an inclination to use etaceo as an out-ide coat. In nine care, the design, or what should be the design, is not attained, to wit: a faithful initiation of stone. You see at once that it is plaster after all; or the inference pops into your mind, that the building must have been in the start all one mass of rock, and saved up waters it tends, into those great square blocks; for you cannot implied to the building must have been in the start all one mass of rock, and saved up waters it tends, into those great square blocks; for you cannot implied to the building must have been in the start all one mass of rock, and saved up waters it tends, into those great square blocks; for you cannot implied to the building must have been in the start all one mass of rock, and saved up waters it to you mind, that the building must have been in the start all one mass of rock, and saved up waters it to you mind, that the building must have been in the start all one mass of rock, and saved up waters it to you mind, that the building must have been in the start all one mass of rock, and saved up waters it one of the start all one mass of rock, and saved up waters it and the start all one mass of rock, and saved up waters it to you mind, that the building must have been in the start all one mass of rock, and saved up waters it and the start all one mass of your mind, that the building must have been in the start all on

peling, we would now descend smoothly with the current under rail, or with light oars.

"PACKING."—I had often listened to what I

rent under rail, or with light oars.

"Packing."—I had often listened to what I considered extravagant stories of the feats and strength of "Packinen," and now I witnessed what, as I attempt to relate, I can scarcely credit. The portage now to make was ten miles up and down hill, over a hot, sunbuint, barren heath. The alternoon was sweltering; the dry sands reflecting a scorching, suffecting that, and the thick forest which hemmed in the trail cut of every motion of the air. The canoe was taken ashore, and the freight made up into packages. A strong leather strap, shout four yards long, four inches wide in centre, tape ing gradually to the ends, is used, by lashing the long ords around the packages, the broad center forming a loop which is placed against the forehead, the burden lying upon the shoulders. My trunk was large, crammed to overflowing, weighing about 100 pounds. The strap went round this, upon which was placed four large heavy blankets, cotton tent, three overcoats; bag of four, 80 pounds; iron bound keg with liquor, 20 pounds; when Hercules squatted, slipped the noose over his read, roce up, then seizing his hands full of camp-kettles, pars, &c., started off, as erect as a soldier, and kept mild wing, sweating and panting to keep pace with him across the portage. The other, old Sowyraans, 70 years of age, was leaded equally heavy.

We were now upon the Rt. Croix, or rather, at the large bealing spring, which sends a portion of its waters to the South to seek the Gult of Maxico, and another North to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At this small point, in this besunful crystal basin, two rivers take their rise. One mile telew this, the St. Croix is half a mile wide, terming a deep lake three miles long, perfectly alive with amphibia and fish. On thow awaitly wild, lonely and still are these places. We know that we are hum dreds of miles from all civilization. White men have been here, but left no traces behind. We move down to a small open spot, and camp for the night on the margin of the lake. There is n

ess surprise.
The descent of this river was very irksome and tedious. The descent of this river was very income and tection, requiring four days. The stream is tortious, has but little current; is bordered by almost continuous succession of marshes, wild rice nelds, and large cranberry patches. On the third day the country changed, and large natural grass meadows spread out from the shores for miles. The grass was about six feet high, and would cut many turn to the acre.

REMAINS OF INDIAN TOWNS.—At Le Grand.

REMAINS OF INDIAN TOWNS.—At Lie Grains of ancient Chippewa towns. I could not avoid a feeling of sadness when passing there, and in places I rambled over these forton, and spots. In one open, beautiful spot, as me twelve decayed frames remain, and the marks of camp fires kindled here, perhaps for centuries but now deserted and still as death. All the old home secciations; the familiar forest, the haunts of the deer, well and here, the manufactures of the deed, all, all are seccisticus; the familiar forest, the haunts of the deer, wolf and beer; the mansoleums of the dead, all, all are ett behind, as the imperative command of the white says to the red men, "Onward, enward, to the wild, snowy mentains of the West," America crowds them upon Mexico and the mountains; Mexico and the sterile mountains errowd them back. In one spot wo met a few qualid, miserably poor, half-starved men, squaws and dors, who had wandered a long way back from the main tribe to shed a tear over the departed glory of their succent home-land. They were living upon whortleberries and what fielt they could spear in the river.

So fer the country is of but little value, except for timber, of whichsphere is a great abundance. The maple—bird-seye, curled and silver, as also black walnut—is said to be of the finest quality, and in any desirable quantity.

FALLS OF ST. CROIX.-Here is the battle-Falls of St. Croix.—Here is the battle-ground of the great legal contest, carried on by a Hoston Company, with Hon. Cales Cussing as their head, on one side, and a Mr. Hunghapara on the other. The water power is said to be of influence force and value, and can be turned to account with but little expense. The rocky rest which forms the falls, forms thus a natural dam, and on the shores below are the seats for extensive mills. The Boston Company laid out a town here, built a number of cottages; but when the content in commenced, all business was suspended—the lumbering mills thrown idle; but now that Hunghapara has taken possession, the activity and enterprize of the place will continue. The lumbering business on this river in a few years will be immense. The first signs of civilized like we met were at the Falls, but above this the river is filled with logs for fully miles.

filled with logs for fifty miles.

STILL WATER.—We have now passed down STILL WATER.—We have now passed down a me fifty miles further. The only business operations above is humbering. There are large mills at Oscoola Marine; and here, at Still Water, a brisk—an not brisk—but very neat village has aprung up, of glistning white freme houses. Here is a land other, court, and, doublers, like every village I have yet seen in the West, the exact spot where, in a few years, will grow up a large commercial city.

I have new sketched hastily a long strip of country, lying part in Wisconsin and in Minnesota. I have said to thinke of the quality of the soil, for a reason that I can see no inducement for farmers in search of homes to settle in this swempy country, or out upon the sanity prairies, so long as thousands of seres remain unclaimed

settle in this awampy country, or out upon the sandy prairies, so king as thousands of seres remain unclaimed in the charming, fertile valley of the St. Peter's. It was not till the beginning of this mouth, that, by the radication of the Indian treaty, this land was open to settle mout. Yes, here is the true field for your industrious poor, who wish a cheap home and full capboard.

There is a pleasurable excitement in this caravan emigration. They are now coming up through Wisconsin and kive, from Olio, Indians, &c., crossing at the mouth of Lake Pepir, for the great country—Tracess des Sious—Late reducted by the Indians. Large herds of caule, wagone, exen, men, women and children, all active, hitty, joylul, and ready for all forms of back woods ife.

e. Did I think that in former letters I had misrepresented the natural advantages, the fertility, the modifications and security of life in this country, I would heartily retract every word. The curses of those who suffer follow uch as give exaggerated statements, that mislead the poor, needy wanderer in search of a home. In writing, have felt that I did the poor a service. I knew that here with health, industry and economy they may speedily be surrounded with plenty.

Scarcity or Women.—The greatest blessing

Scarcity of Women.—The greatest blessing that could be sent to this country from New-York, or elsewhere, is not New-York statutes, but such as Jupiter tent to cld Premetheus. The men of Manesota are young, active, rigorous, energetic, full of enterprise, steady, and bent upon making a competence for future rupport. I don't believe any town in the Union can exhibit an equal number of such men, for its size, as St. Paul; and like all new Western towns, women are caree. The men are too busy—too devoted to the purpose before them—to leave in search of wives, and contract habits of celibacy, which the presence of proper beliew would soon dissipate. Here is a beautiful city; refinements and everything to make persons properly disposed happy.

7. 7. 3.

Color of Houses-Milwankee Brick ADRIAN, Mich., Friday, Oct. 8, 1852.

To the Editor of the N. I. Tribune I see it editorially noticed in The Home Journal that the yellow Milwaukee bricks have been ately introduced into New-York. The editor very properly remarks that the color of these bricks render them a decided improvement upon the common red brick. There is a great difference in the beauty of the two, but the improvement is expensive. A clearer and suite as permanent a color may be got by painting. Your contemporary rays that, "one great advantage of using the yellow brick is, that one may have his house of an agreeable color without resorting to the use of paint, which is a source of frequent expense, as well as paint, which is a scurce of frequent expense, as well as being, for many other reasons, objectionable." Now, all paint is not oil-paint. Oil-paint is expensive, and is not, when on, just the thing for brick; but a paint may be made for brick, without any oil, much better than with. The brick dwelling in which I reside, has a cost of paint upon it which has been there several years, and is now quite as fresh as when painted, and likely to remain so a great many years more. The basis of the paint is common lime mixed with water. Sulphate of sinc is the fabrig largesient. The requisite shade may be made by adding colors used by house-painters. I have new in my mind buildings that have been standing quite a long time without the renewal of paint. The composition costs but little more than common white-wash. The same, adding the cost of Venitian red or yellow ochre, or burnt sienns, (as the taste of the owner may require), and the sulphate of zinc. This paint was highly recommended by the late A. J. Downing—good authority in such matters. It forms a cement with break which nothing but the severest friction will remove. I have seen quite a number of buildings with Mita aukee brick fronts; but have noticed a dult, rusty lock about the edges of the brick that materially destroys the good effect of the creem color. A much clearer and richer creem color may be sitained by using the common red brick with this composition, with yellow ochre for the celoring matter. For country house, as mewhat more lively and warmer color may be got by the addition of Venetian to the ochre in small proportices. being, for many other reasons, objectionable." Now, reportiers.

I survey with Gen. Mosais, that the monotony of red

I regree with Gen. Monais, that the monotony of red brick and br. we stone is destined to be broken, as it should have been long ago in our cities; but not by the insertion of cream colored edifices dug from the clay bed of Milkwauker. That remedy is too expensive when the released practicable and economical to come in the way of it.

It is considered necessary by many, in order to present a hade me front to see pressed brick. However,

it is considered necessary by many, in order to pre-cent a hade me front, to use pressed brick. However, much and substantial they may look, there is, after all, something wanting to beauty. The color is neither soft nor cheerful, nor yet particularly suited to hide dust and make. Money will be saved by the use of the cheaper unprecised bick and lime paint, and the appearance will be better. be tester.
I have noticed in several of our Western villages an

Every intelligent house-builder should know that very large masses of stone are not so much in keeping with a small and unprotending, as with a large structure—with a cettage as with a capitol or a bank. Hence the incomplisteness of the deception. Large blocks of some in small buildings are in decidedly bad taste. Yours, &c.

WM. H. Scorr.

The late Collision on Lake Brie.

The steamer Ocean, which left Buffalo on Thursday evening last for Detroit, was run into by the schooner Mansfield on Friday morning about 3 o'clock, when about five miles off Long Point. It was a clear, starlight night, and the light of the schooner was seen from the steamer's dock when she was at least a mile off. The force of the collision was such as to break both cranks, bend the walking-beam at least four inches from the perpendicular, disconnect the shaft from its bed, and crush the wheel to stoms, which alone by acting as a fender, prevented the full force of the shock falling upon the hull and causing the steamer to sink immediately, with the loss of most if not all those on board. Some little time after the accident, a small vessel, bound for Eric, passed within hail, and the Captain was requested, upon his arrival, to telegraph the news immediately to Bufalo, and request the steamer Mayflower to hasten to the relief of the disabled vessel. After remaining at anchor all day, the Ocean was taken in tow by the steamer Key-Stone State, bound for Dun-kirk. In about two hours, the Maydower was seen approaching, and the Key-Stone State was released from service. Upon arriving at Buffalo, the passengers and baggage of the Ocean were transferred to the May hower, which left about 9 o'clock, and arrived at Detroit

sthe pessengers was called on board, when the following proceedings were had:

STRAMEN MAYPLOWER, Oct. 16, 1852.

At a meeting called this evoning on the Mydower, of the passengers who were on board the steamer Ocean on her late trip from Butialo to Detroit, when a collision occurred between that steamer narrowly escaped destruction, with the loss, probably, of all on board, much feeling was manifested, and a stern determination shown to discover, if possible, with whom the blame rested, and publish it to the world.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of W. H. PATITION, of Salme, Michigan, as Chairman, and Challes W. Honarr, of Yates Co., N. Y., as Secretary, A Committee was appointed to retire and prepare a series of resolutions on the subject, to be presented and discussed at the meeting, and was composed of the following gentlemen: Edward Stimson, N. Y., H. C. Taurber, Michigan; G. F. Foster, Chicago; H. L. Palmer, Midwaukee; H. A. Goodyvar, Michigan.

The above Committee, after discussing the subject fully and fairly, returned and reported the following presented are resolutions:

Harrow. We, the passengers who were on board the

Sunday morning. On Saturday evening, a meeting of

the passengers was called on board, when the following

Milwankee: H. A. Goodyear, Michigan.

The above Committee, atter discussing the subject fully and fairly, returned and reported the following pre-mble and resolutions:

Herros, We, the passengers who were on board the steamer Ocean, feel that we owe our live entirely to a kind Providence alone, whose extended arm saved us from the natural results of the criminal recklessness and obstinacy of men; and **Herros**, it is due to the community at large that our feelings on the subject should be known; therefore,

Resolved, That in a legal point of view, the blame of the echoner, whose duty clearly way, under the circumstances, to best away, by which all danger of a collision would have been avoided.

Resolved, That though we blame so severely those having control of the schooner, we feel that our duty to the community requires us to say that in our opinion, an equal, it not greater blame, restaupon the Mate of the steamer, whose watch it was on deck, because, being a clear starlight night, the schooner was plainly visible at the distance of at least a mile; because, as we are creatibly informed, he had been repeatedly cantioned and alivised as to the course to be pursued in such an emergency, which advise he neglected to follow; and because, naving in his charge the lives of more than five hundred human beings; and patitularly after the recent terrible face of the Atlantic, he should, at whatever sacrifice of pride or time, have taken such a course as would have rendered a collision impossible.

Resolved, That in our opinion, no blame can be justly attached to Captain McBarns, of the Ocean, who performed his whole duty in remaining on deck until long after his watch was over, and until he felt he could safely trust the care of the steamer to his Mate, the darkness and the storm having passed away; and further, that, amid the many unpleasant and terrible reciblections connected with the Ocean and its management that night, it is pleasant to recal and acknowledge the kindness and sumiciency of light th

extensively published.
W. H. PATTISON, Saline, Mich., Chairman.
CHARLES W. HOBART, Ystes Co., N. Y., Secretary.

A meeting of the New-York State Temperance Alliance will be held in the City of Rochester, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th inst., the days selected for the general Mass Meeting of the Sons of Temperance of the Grand Division of Western New-York, Rechablics and Good Samarians. A general at-

tendance of Delegates is requested.

J. J. Chambers, Corresponding Secretary. Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1852,

The Temperance Question. To the Temperance Voters of the State of New-York. In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the

New York State Temperance Alliance at its sessions in Utics, September 15, 1852, the undersigned addressed communications to the several candidates for the office of Governor, to wit: Mesera, Hunt September and of Governor, to wit: Mesera Hunt Sermous and Temperins, inquiring whether, if elected, and a bill should be passed by the Legislaurre prohibiting the sale of intexicating liquors, as a beverage, they would sign and approve the same.

From their replies, the undersigned is enabled to say, that neither of these gentlemen would feel himself war-ranted in refusing his assent to such a bill, unless, on mature examination of the measure, as proposed by the Legislaure, he should deem it objectionable on consti-tational grantle.

nal grounds.
the same time, neither of the candidates feels it to At the same time, neither of the candidates feels it to be either becoming or justifiable, on the eve of an election for the highest office in the guit of the people of the State, to give pledges which might be obnoxious to the charge of electionsering, or seem derogatory to the position in which they have been placed by the partiality of their fellow-cittaens.

Pres. of the N. Y. State Temp. Alliance, New York, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1852.

The Spiritual Telegraph, for this week, has a letter dated Wheeling, Va., Oct. 13, from Rev. J. B. Wolff, a Methodist (or ex-Methodist) clergyman,

J. B. Wolff, a Methodist (or ex-Methodist) clergyman, from which we extract as follows:

The cause is progressing in Wheeling. At one house writing is done in a trank, while it is locked, and the key in the owner's pocket. This has been done teenty mass, at a place ten miles west of this city. Tables move without any contact. Of course the people are excited, and will be more so. One year ago it was said the Jews would become interested in these manifestations. They are investigating, and yet ridiculing. Tarses months ago a medium wrote that, "new and convincing demonstrations are coming." They are now on hand. One medium is writing and speaking in languages never learned.

There is one clairvoyant here, who tells the names

There is one clairvoyant here, who tells the names of persons who have been dead many years; but she is useless, because under the dominion of Sectarianism. ALEXANDER CARPIELL has lately delivered himself, at Washington, Pa., before the students and citizons, of a speech thirty-tour pages in length, against phremology, me merium, psychology, rappings, &c. It is also published in The Harbinger.

A girl in this place, who is now a medium, undertook to laugh at the manifestations through another medium. Immediately she was seized with cramps and contortions of the face and limbs; and it was with difficulty that self-destruction was prevented. Similar results follow whenever a certain spirit manifestation list night. At this same place the manifestations are strong, but orthodery is fully surtained, and parties seem determined to havoit to. They think that the spirits must be infalliable, or the whole thing is a farce. This opposing spirit is exercised by reading the Bible

KOSSETH AND HUNGARY .- The Boston Commonrealth, in noticing the charge that Kossuth is living at his case, in London, on the money given for the Han garian cause in America, makes the following statement

garian cause in America, makes the following statement, which is procumed to be corroct:

"We take this opportunity of staring, from positive knowledge, that of the 90,000 or \$100,000 which K search collected in this country, hardly a dollar crossed the Atlantic with him. He expended it in this country in purchasing and making munitions of war, by the manufacture of which he gave employment to a large number of his decitante countrymen. He had for months nearly a hundred of them employed in making cartridges alone, the expended it also in carrying on a most extensive and costly correspondence with his agents in Europe, transmitting, of course, his letters by private messengers,

who went at the risk of their lives, and had to be paid proportionably, and who, of course, had to be amply furnished with money for emergencies. Every letter which Kossuth sent to Hungary cost him on an average \$500. The money that he raised here was of course easily the rived by there expenditures, and with it, or as know, was spent a considerable sum belonging to his wife, which her relatives in Hungary sent to her far her own use, but which she gave to her husband for his

came.

America penniless and in debt, as in 1800 he left Hungary, after two years' administration of the treatury of that rich Kingdom."

The Editor of The Morristonen Jersey non has received a letter from his son, in San Francisco, of

has received a letter from his son, in San Francisco, of which the following is an extract:

The "Celestials, although quiet toward their Yankes neighbors, are continuelly in difficulty among themselves, and to set our awarthy friends right, gives our Justices much trouble. There are about 20,000 of them for his precision of humanity on our borders, of whom not more than 30 are females! There has been for a few years past a Chineman of distinction living here, who seems to look after his countrymen, and rules them pretty much after the Oriental style; lately he had opposite by an experience of Mr. Aut, who immediately issued a proclamation offering \$300 for the body of Sur Cht, dead or alive. Sin Cht believing his "tail" to be in danger, with all speed made known his grievance to the Recorder, who ordered Am to appear before him. Swearing (judicially) is a metter of some moment with the Chinese, and is conducted in a different manner from what it is with us. The deponent stands up before him. Swearing (judicially) is a metter of some moment with the Chinese, and is conducted in a different manner from what it is with us. The deponent stands up before him for the surface of the "brother of the sun," and indicted a fine upon him. It appeared the good counsel of the Recorder was of no effect, for shortly after Auragain proclaimed that the natives of the howery empire are to pay to him an annual tax—that the ladies are to slide over the sum of \$30 quarterly, are to be more circumspect in their behavior, not to receive the embraces of any "out-lide barbarians," and especially the Yankes. The penelty was the loss of the "tails" of the men, and heads of the women. "Little China" was in an uproar, but the edict was never enforced, and Aut finds his glory has indeed departed, for the men snap their fingers under his noce, and the "ladies" smile on their barbarian gellants as in days gone by.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.—We are authorized to say that a which the following is an extract :

Postal Convention between the United States and Prussia, by which a closed mail is hereafter to be regularly exchanged between the United States and Prussia, by which a closed mail is hereafter to be regularly exchanged between the officer of New-York and Aix is Chapelle, and Boston and Aix is Chapelle, via London and Ostend, the most expeditions route to the Continent. A uniform postage rate of thirty cents, of which prepayment is to be optional in both countries, has been agreed upon as regards all letters addressed from any part of the United States to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, (embracing Prussia, all the other German States, and the whole of the Austrian Empire,) and from any part of the Garman-Austrian Postal Union to any part of the Garman-Austrian Postal Union to any part of the United States. Newspapers sent in this mail from one country to the other are to be prepaid six cents each, this being also the full postage. Provision is likewise made for correspondence to and from countries beyond the Postal Union, and the rates of postage established, prepayment of which, in most cases, is also to be optional on either side; and is expected the arrangement will go fully into effect on or about the 1st of next month. In the meantime, postage tables, containing particular instruction on this subject, are to be sent to postmasters generally throughout the United States.

This Convention between the United States and Prussia bears the signature of the late Postmaster-General HALL, to whose energy and devotion to duty, joined to the unifsitering perfected and much esteemed Prussian Minister, Baron Graot, the public is mainly indebted for this important improvement in the Postal communication between the United States and the Continent of Europe.

New Post Route to California.—The POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED

NEW POST. ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA .- The times a month in steam-hips and for the extension of two of these trips a month, by suitable land conveyance, to Acapulco, and thence to San Francisco and back in steam-hips; the conveyance between New Orleans and San Francisco to be performed in seventeen day. By means of this arrangement a mail will ply between Cal-ifernia and the Atlantic States once a week.

BRUTAL ASSAULT AND ARREST .- There have Brutal Assault and Arrest.—There have been, recently, several gross outrages perpetrated on canal boats in the north part of the city, by a gang of ruffians who have hitherto cluded pursuit. On Monday night, seven or eight of them forcibly entered the cabin of a canal boat, threatened violence to the crew if they interfered, and then brutally outraged the woman who was on board. When they had accomplished their purpose, they fied.

The Police were informed of the outrage, and had a description of the ruffians. Officer Barnara his morning saw Richard Walsh, who was suspected, in one of the lumber yards in the north part of the town, and arrested him. The crew of the boat recognized him setheleader of the gang, and, after examination, he was committed for trial.

The boldness with which this and similar outrages have been perpetrated, and the brutality which has characteristic and the set of the part of the surfaces.

The boldness with which this and similar outrages have been perpetrated, and the brutality which has characterized them, are incredible. We cannot give the diagnosting details of the several offenses, but nothing could be more infamously or digustingly revolting. It is to be hoped that this arrost will lead to the detection and punishment of the whole gang. [Albany Eve. Jour.]

A friend has furnished us with the following

extracts from a letter of an intelligent and reliable Boston gentleman who is writing to him in reference to

Boston gentleman was Lake Superior Copper Stocks: "I beg leave to say one word with rogard to Forcest.

That no time since the mine was opened has she promised to well as the present, and furthermore, with the Nerwich, Minerota and Cilif, and probably the North-West, No mine has produced more (or so much) copper for the smoont of ground broken than the Forcest the past year.

"The stockholders feel so well about it that they have doubled the force for the coming winter. After next spring she will pay her expenses. After the Minnesota and North West, she will be the first mine to pay a dividend."

[Pittsburgh Caronicle.

DEATH OF A VOCALIST .- Among the victims DEATH OF A VOCALIST.—Among the victims of the yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., was Miss Caroline Derwort, the third and youngest daughter of Mr. G. H. Derwort of the Derwort Family, who have performed in various parts of the United States within the laststwo or three years. She sang with a good alto voice, and performed with great skill and effect upon the dram and piano-forte. The father and eldest daughter have also suffered from an attack of the prevailing epidemic, but are both recovering. are both recovering.

CONTENT...... For The Tribuse, Ten bliseful calm In Isles of palm, All bards have sung in honeyed phrase ; And humble life Apart from strife, The world has made a theme of praise; But since my soul within me stirred, And till thy life with mine was blent, Small meaning had that simple word-

No clearer light Once met the sight. Than Hope's e'er dawning arctic morn, Or Memory's hues That long suffuse The darkening Past, of splendor shorn; Now, from the constant noon of love, A flood of warm, rich light is sent,

Content-content

That shines around, below, above, In bright content. The rocket gleam Of fancy's dream The streamlet peace of lovely thought;

Ambition's flower. That blooms an hour, And then is cast aside as nought, Our joy serene, compared with those, Au occen is, where storms are spent, And smooth and pure the heaving seas.

Roll on, content. So glad are we-Oh, can it be, The world is mad with pain and wrong? All wasts and fears,

All woes and tours Are surely but a dreamer's sone No heart is tossed in vague unrest, No form with sorrow's load is bent, But the whole carth at last is blest With full content

Alas, the thought Of air is wrought; Earth's tide of anguish onward rolls; And we may know

From loving so, How poor the lot of homeless souls; And from our wealth of heart repose, Fresh blessings may be drawn and lent.

Till rourd the world the billow flows Of calm content. Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 1859. H W PARKER

EF P. L. Gianna, (Mircom Building.) and Mosera McGoos &